कुछ राज्यों में विशेषतः इस्पात संयंत्र स्थापित करने की दिशा में कुछ हद तक उनकी उपेक्षा की गई है, और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

इस्पात मंत्री तथा खान मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद बैश्य): (क) और (ख) जुलाई, 1991 में घोषित नयी औद्योगिक नीति के तहत् "लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग" को स्थान संबंधी कतिपय प्रतिबंधों को छोड़कर अनिवार्य लाइसेंसिंग से छूट दे दी गयी है। इस नीति की शर्तों के अनुसार औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के लिए केन्द्र सरकार की मंजूरी तभी आवश्यक होती है जबकि प्रस्तावित परियोजना 1991 की जनगणना के अनुसार 10 लाख से अधिक की आबादी वाले शहर की मानक नगरीय क्षेत्र की परिसीमाओं की परिरेखा से 25 कि०मी० के भीतर स्थापित करने का प्रस्तव हो और यह स्थान 25 जुलाई, 1991 से पूर्व राज्य सरकार द्वारा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के रूप में घोषित क्षेत्रों में न हो। तथापि, इस्पात संयंत्रों की स्थापना हेतु भूमि, जल और विद्युत उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों की सक्रिय सहभागिता आवश्यक है।

(ग) से (ङ) उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) को ध्यान में रखते हुए ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Proposals to Increase output of Steel

1602. DR. MOHAN BABU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the output of steel in 1995-96;

(b) whether the Goverment propose to set up more primary and secondary steel producing units to increase output of steel;

(c) the long term plan drawn up to expand steel industry in remote and backward areas; and

(d) the impact of the sharp reduction in import duties in the 1996-97 budget on the producers of stainless steel and alloy steel?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA): (a) The production of finished steel during 1995-96 has been reported as 21.4 million tonnes.

(b) and (c) Under the new industrial policy announced in July, 1991, 'iron and steel industry' has been exempted from the purview of compulsory licensing, save for certain locational restrictions. Thus, an entrepreneur is free to set up steel processing units at any location based on commercial judgement.

(d) In 1996-97 budget, duties on stainless steel semis viz. billets, blooms, ingots and other primary forms was initiallly brought down from 30% to 20% but restored to 30% As such, there was no adverse impact on alloy steel industry. Duties on stainless steel slabs was reduced from 40% to 20%, and on stainless steel scrap, from 20% to 10% both these measures would have benefitted the stainless steel industry.

Metal Scrap Generated by Public Sector Undertakings

1603. SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA:
DR. SHRIKANT RAM-CHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to State:

(a) the total volume of scrap generated by the public sector undertakings annually in our country;

(b) in what manner this scrap is disposed of;

(c) whether the entire volume is disposed of through the Metal Scrap Trading Corporation Ltd. or otherwise; and

(d) the steps to be taken to make the efficient use of scrap?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA): (a) and (b) The work "scrap" has a wide connotation and includes various types of scrap, both metallic and non-metallic. Scrap is generated by various public sector undertakings (PSUs) belonging to heterogeneous industries and it would be unrealistic to state any possible quantum in this regard. Scrap is disposed of

through open tendering, limited tendering, public auction etc. Some of he scrap generated by steel PSUs is also recycled by the steel plants.

(c) and (d) A number of Government Departments/Public Sector Undertakings including State Government Undertakings utilise the services of MSTC Limited in disposal of their scrap. There are, however, a number of Departments/PSUs who avail of the services of other agencies to dispose of their scrap. The varety of scrap generated. its magnitude and varied uses make it difficult to prescribe a standard set of measures for efficient use of scrap. However, to the extent possible, "recycling" as also conversion of scrap into useful by-products of commercial value with the help of appropriate technology, should be adopted.

Export of Steel by Sail

1604. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mild steel hot rolled plates have been exported by SAIL during 1992, 1993 and 1994;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof, details of middlemen involved, price per tonne charged and the international price per tonne at that time;

(c) whether as a result of low price realisation, country has suffered a huge financial loss;

(d) if so, whether Government have already ordered or would order a probe into the matter;

(e) if so, results thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantities, year-wise, as follows:—

Year	Quantity ('000 Tonnes)
1992	143.13
1993	299.78
1994	252.31

No middlemen were involved in these exports. The export contracts were entered into directly with the overseas buyers. In some cases the overseas buyers were represented by their Indian authorised representatives.

The price range within which the above export contracts were finalised, year-wise, are given below:

Year	Price (USD, PMT, FOB Basis)*
1992	268-310
1993	270-330
1994	275-330

There is no fixed international price. It varies from market to market and time to time based on various factors including nature of the product, foreign exchange rates of different countries, demand/ supply position in the international markets etc., over which no single country has any control. From the published data like London Metal Bulletin, Metal Bulletin etc. the then prevailing international prices were as follows:

Year	Price (USD, PMT, FOB Basis)
1992	265-315
1993	265-305
1994	270-385

(c) SAIL has not suffered any financial loss on account of these exports. These exports resulted in a positive contribution to SAIL.